

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEWSERIES No. 8258

星期六六月七日

30 PER ANNUM.

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$15,000,000

STANDING \$15,000,000

SILVER \$15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

G. Balloch, Esq., Chairman.

Robert Shaw, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

F. H. Armstrong, Esq., S. A. Levy, Esq.

J. W. Baudou, Esq., F. Lieb, Esq.

John Mr. Henry Wick, G. H. Murchison, Esq.

C. R. Lehmann, Esq., H. A. Stob, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

London Bankers—London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent.

per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 1 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 1 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 1 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1910.

180

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1856.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$1,200,000.

RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000.

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS \$1,200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 1 per cent.

" " " 6 " " "

" " " 3 " " "

" " " WM. DICKSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1910.

181

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS Yen 16,250,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agents.

TOKIO HANKOW.

KOBE TIENSIN.

OSAKA PEKIN.

NAGASAKI NEUHWANG.

LONDON DALNY.

LYONS PORT ARTHUR.

NEW YORK ANTON.

SAN FRANCISCO LIUYANG.

HONOLULU MUKDEN.

BOMBAY TIE-LING.

SHANGHAI CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:

For 12 months 4 per cent.

" " " 3 " " "

" " " TAKAO TAKAMICHI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1910.

182

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP Sh. Taels 7,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow

Kobe Peking Shanghai Tientsin

Tokio Tientsin Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussisch Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

G. Eiselehofer

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Warshane & Co.

Mendelsohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne Frankfurt

Jacob S. H. Stern

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Sal Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln.

Brynichs Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY

DIREKTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. KULLMANN,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1910.

183

Banks

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

H. E. Business of the Savings Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Notes may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits allowed at 5 PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 5 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1910.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD £1,250,000
ABOUT £1,250,000

RESERVE FUND GOLD £1,250,000
ABOUT £1,250,000

HEAD OFFICE: 60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE: THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF
ENGLAND, LIMITED,
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates—

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

6 " " " 3 " " "

3 " " " 2 " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1910.

Insurance

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OF SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

Alexander McLeod, Esq., Chairman.

O. Stephanis, Esq.

Lee Yung Su, Esq.

J. H. McMichael, Esq.

O. R. Burkhill, Esq.

J. A. Wattie, Esq., Manager-Director.

A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.

S. B. Neill, F.I.A., Actuary.

STRONG British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance Companies' Act, England.

Insurance in Force \$14,054,152.00

Assets 7,114,490.08

Income for Year 5,073,834.81

Total Security to Policyholders 7,885,852.53

LEFFERTSKNOX, Esq., Hongkong,
District Manager.

B. W. TAPE, Esq.,
The Philippines.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1910.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS:

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes

11.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes

NIGHT CAR: 8.45 p.m. and 9.45 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.

EVERY HALF HOUR.

7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes

Details.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	SHAMBERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"ROOM".....(T. 15,000) Capt. H. Rehm.....	THURSDAY, 14th July, 10 A.M.
MANILA, ANGAR, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"COLEBENS".....(T. 6,750) Capt. H. Raesener.....	SATURDAY, 16th July, Daylight.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WILHELM".....(T. 7,000) Capt. F. Iske.....	ABOUT TUESDAY, 26th Inst.
KEDAH and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO".....(T. 5,050) Capt. F. Semmler.....	End of July.

* Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy New System of Telefunka.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1910.

Intimations.

EYES

RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight,"—free.

LONDON,
John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
Woolwich, 1st March 1910.CALCUTTA,
16, Beniwick Street
SHANGHAI,
565, Nanking Road.

56

OSMAN &
CASUM,
1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.JUST UNPACKED
Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS
& FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a speciality.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and
HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.

Coast—Port Orders carefully
executed.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1910.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai; has re-opened their

FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 19, DES VIEUX ROAD CENTRAL,

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to

order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong

Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co.,

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other

leading Establishments in the Colony, to

whom reference can be made as to the

Superior Workmanship and Materials of the

Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as

follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. Li

KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex

to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & CO.

15th May, 1891.

ORDERS practically attended to, and

CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1910.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and healthy clinical distinctions, equal in its properties and value to any known product, and is the result of a long series of experiments and other influences incidental to the wear and tear and basic or overstrain of modern life.

Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, and other diseases of the nervous system, are the result of the loss of the natural balance of the body, resulting in a diminution of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, reallessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysterical paroxysms, headache, bearing down sensations, nervous heat, and other diseases, and other afflictions. Broader up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, invigorates, tones, and restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigor to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD, or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is more familiar to you, is the only thing like it; nor can its marvelous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor, weak, impotent, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it applied to the system than it penetrates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virtues of all other remedies, and in a few days, all the symptoms of disease are removed, and the patient is restored to health and strength, and is enabled to lead a normal, active, and useful life.

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Intimation.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW, the 14th July, 1910, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at "Worlsmi's" Chaifau Road, Kowloon, A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:-

MARINBURK DRAWING ROOM SUITE in Fine Condition, BEVELLED OVER-MANTELS, BRASS FENDERS and FIRE BRASSES, COPPER COALSCUTTLES, BRASS CURTAIN POLES, LACE CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.; EXTENSION DINING-TABLE, TEAK SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED MIRROR, DINNER WAGGON, MOROCCO COVERED CHAIRS, BOOKOASES, WRITING DESK, ELECTRIC FAN, ELECTRIC LAMPS and SHADES, STAIR-CARPETS and RODS, &c., &c.

WARDROBES with BEVELLED MIRRORS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, CHEST OF DRAWERS, IRON BEDSTEADS, PICTURES, ENGRAVINGS, &c.; BATHROOM PANTRY and KITCHEN REQUISITES;

PLANTS in Pots;

One UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO by M. F. Rachals in spedit condition (almost new);

ALSO One VIOLINCELLO in good condition;

AND One SINGER'S TREADLE SEWING MACHINE in good condition.

TERMS:- Cash on delivery.

On View from Wednesday, the 13th July, 1910.

G. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1910. 1475

"GOLD BRICK" SWINDLE

MANY ENGLISH VICTIMS.

In Philadelphia extraordinary disclosures were made regarding alleged swindling by two men who posed as retired bankers, and who are now detained in prison pending further inquiry. It was stated in the evidence that these men secured their dupes by means of the "gold brick" game—a device perfectly familiar to every man, woman, and child in the United States, but which is still unfamiliar, apparently, to many Europeans, more particularly Englishmen, among whom, judging by yesterday's (May 12) bearing, the victims are chiefly found.

A score of English names and addresses in London, for which the moment I withhold from cabling, were quoted in court, and it seems certain from the correspondence read and seized by the postal authorities in transit that the timely operation of the Philadelphia police alone prevented operations in London, Liverpool, Leeds and other big cities on a scale of colossal importance. Among the letters were those sent by the swindlers to their victims after they had been plucked, in which the unfortunate ones were jeered at and called "asses" because they had lost. In one case the swindler very kindly sent a £4,000 victim, the sum of £200 in cash to pay his passage back to England.

The "gold brick" scheme as worked by these "retired bankers," was based upon reading the notices of recent deaths in the English newspapers and writing to the next-of-kin, mentioning that the deceased had generously financed gold mines in the States, and that a great deal of wealth awaited the heirs provided that sufficient money were forthcoming to continue the work of development. In many cases the victim came to America to make inquiries, and a brick of "gold" was produced. The victims always wanted to have the gold tested, and to satisfy inquirers one of the prisoners' confederates always posed as a Government assayer and made an exhaustive examination at his "office."

These bricks in every case were of mere copper, with just a plug of real gold, into which the obliging assayer drove his scoop, extracting a small portion for general inspection. The assayer, of course, reported in the most enthusiastic terms, and the victims, carrying the gold bricks, went away apparently charmed with their prosperous future.

One of them, who lived in Cleveland-square, London, surrendered £5,000 after the "gold" bar had been tested, and took the bar away as security. He paid one detective £1 a day to watch it by day and another a similar amount to watch it by night for four days and nights; and then he sailed to Hogland, and paid the steamer steward a substantial sum to watch it on shipboard. Arriving in London he took it to an assay, and found it to be worth exactly £8. 6d.

In due course the victim wrote indigently demanding the return of their money, and threatening exposure, and to these correspondents the retired bankers sent jeering letters, coupled with the advice not to take any further trouble in the matter, because they would simply cover themselves with ridicule, and stand before the public as asses; and, the bankers added, "You are victims of the booby-hailed game known as the goldbrick swindle."

In addition to the victims I have mentioned, the police authorities here have the names and addresses of forty well-known Englishmen who received "bait" letters and informed the police.

BIGAMIST'S STRANGE PAIR.

CORPSE AS ADVERTISEMENT.

The body of Sydney Lascelles was cremated to-day (May 26) and the ashes were handed to the sister-in-law of the first of the deceased's reported sixteen wives. Lascelles was roving, buccaneering Englishman of good appearance and romantic disposition, who made love wherever he went, and after marrying, absconded with the booty. He posed under various aliases, his favourite title belonging usually to some member of the English Peerage, though on occasion he would crop up as an Indian duke or even a count of the Holy Roman Empire.

His favourite aliases were Lord Beresford and plain Charles Anquith. He spoke several languages, and could have secured honest employment in an office; but he detested work of a routine character. He had a natural gift for courtship and intrigue, and although there is a record of only sixteen wives, it was stated before the police-court where he was arraigned as a common thief and swindler, that he had married eight and left indiscriminately for years. Eight years ago Lascelles died of consumption in North Carolina, and he made such a fine, handsome corpse, with his English features and neat Vandyke beard, that the undertaker, despairing of ever being paid for the work of embalming him, had a glass cover made for the coffin, and exhibited Lascelles, who was notorious as a bigamist throughout the States, as an advertisement.

Judge Jones, lawyer who made the arrangements for the cremation, averred that the body of Lascelles was the most natural eight-year-old corpse it had ever been his pleasure to look upon. "It is rather stretching the case," he continued, "to say that the body was used as an advertisement. It was kept in a room upstairs, and only visitors who expressed curiosity could take a look if they chose. I have no doubt it acted as an advertisement, because it was such a fine specimen."

Lascelles's body lay in the undertaker's shop until last week, when the sister-in-law of the first of his reported sixteen wives appeared, settled with the undertaker, and had the body shipped to Washington.

Most of Lascelles's dupes appeared to accept his statement about his title and aristocratic antecedents without question. Though born in England, he was educated and lived for the greater part of his life in America. He told his friends he worked up the theory that there was one foot in every grave, and if any of his lady friends wanted a killed husband we could find a fit.

Public Companies.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 29th August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of Directors, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th July to 9th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN ARNOLD, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1910. 1485

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 7th July, 1910, 100 cts. per 5 Mts.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Units.
Beef sirloin & primecut—Mei Lung Pa, B	30
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	22
" Roast—Shie	22
" Breast—Ngau Lam	15
" Soup, Tong Yuk	20
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	22
" Sirloin—Ngau Lam	30
" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chauing	16
Bullock's Brains—Know	9
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	each
" "	each
" "	each
" Head—Ngau Tau	85
" Heart—Ngau Sum	per lb.
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	18
" Feet—Ngau Kook	each
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	9
Tail—Ngau Mel	18
" Liver—Ngau Gon	8
" Tripes (undressed)—Ngau To	6
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-ian-keek	set \$1.00
Mutton Chop—Young Pal Kwai	22
" Leg—Young Pei	22
" Shoulder—Young Shan	20
Pigs' Chilings—Chi-cheng	22
" Brains—Chi Know	per set
" Feet—Chi Kook	24
" Fry—Chi Chak	25
" Head—Chi Tau	15
" Heart—Chi Sun	each
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu	pair
" Liver—Chi Koo	each
Pork, Chop—Chi Pal Kwai	18
" Qomed—Ham Chiu Yau	18
" Leg—Chi Fel	14
" Fat or Lord—Chi Yam	18
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau Keok	set
" Heart—Young Sum	each
" Kidneys—Young Yiu	9
" Liver—Young Gon	8
Sucking Pig, To Order—Chi Chai	22
Scal-Beef—Sang Ngau Yam	22
" Mutton—Sang Young Yam	22
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk	20
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong	20
Intimations.	

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$1.80 per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1910, will be payable on FRIDAY, 29th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 28th, to FRIDAY, 29th July, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary, the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co. Ltd.

General Agents for The West Point Building Co. Ltd.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1910. 1484

Intimations.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,350,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.

Undertaken and Executed.

SHI-WAN, TOWNS & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1910. 1481

HUNG ON & CO., SHOW-ROOM AND STORE

at the Premises formerly occupied by

A. CHEE & CO.,

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL UPHOLSTERERS AND FURNITURE IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.

ROCKERY; COTTER, ELECTRIC AND SILVER PLATED, GLASS AND IRON WARES, of all descriptions, always on hand, for sale or hire at moderate rates.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. 1473

NOTICE.

M. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of

Hongkong Telegraph office or direct to 37, Hollywood Road, 2nd floor.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1910. 1474

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by the French, has now been introduced into all the dispensaries to be used in a丸 of the kind, and surpasses every thing hitherto employed.

THE THERAPION NO. 1 is a丸 of

only short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges effectively supressing injections, the use of which does irreparable harm, laying the foundation of a healthy body, and curing diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, diphtheria, dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind. It will be used as follows:—Take a丸 of the THERAPION NO. 1, and swallow it with a glass of water. It will be found astonishingly effective, and will remove all the above-mentioned diseases, and will have a powerful restorative effect.

THE THERAPION NO. 2 for

the cure of ulcers, rheumatism, and all discharging consequences of disease, whether external or internal, and all the above-mentioned diseases, and will be found to be a丸 of the THERAPION NO. 1.

THE THERAPION NO. 3 for

the cure of rheumatism, rheumatism, and all the above-mentioned diseases, and will be found to be a丸 of the THERAPION NO. 2.

THE THERAPION NO. 4 for

the cure of rheumatism, rheumatism, and all the above-mentioned diseases, and will be found to be a丸 of the THERAPION NO. 3.

THE THERAPION NO. 5 for

the cure of rheumatism, rheumatism, and all the above-mentioned diseases, and will be found to be a丸 of the THERAPION NO. 4.

THE THERAPION NO. 6 for

the cure of rheumatism, rheumatism, and all the above-mentioned diseases, and will be found to be a丸 of the THERAPION NO. 5.

THE THERAPION NO. 7 for

the cure of rheumatism, rheumatism, and all the above-mentioned diseases, and will be found to be a丸 of the THERAPION NO. 6.

THE THERAPION NO. 8 for

the cure of rheumatism, rheumatism, and all the above-mentioned diseases, and will be found to be a丸 of the THERAPION NO. 7.

THE THERAPION NO. 9 for

the cure of rheumatism, rheumatism, and all the above-mentioned diseases, and will be found to be a丸 of the THERAPION NO. 8.

THE THERAPION NO. 10 for

the cure of rheumatism, rheumatism, and all the above-mentioned diseases, and will be found to be a丸 of the THERAPION NO. 9.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt
Whiskies distilled in Scotland

or

GENUINE AGE

AND

FINE MELLOW

FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s
BULL DOG
BRAND
GUINNESS' STOUT
in PINTS and SPLITS.A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1910.

MISSIONS AND EMISSIONS.

We constantly hear people exaggerate, we constantly hear our friends exaggerate, we

constantly hear missionaries exaggerate. Our desire to exercise Christian charity in our

vivid realization of that not always obvious truth the Brotherhood of Man causes us to

smile indulgently at exaggeration by other people; when committed by our friends, amusement is tempered by wonder at so infantile a weakness in persons otherwise so estimable and so lovable; but when missionaries are guilty of it amusement ceases, and only Christian charity remains, and (may we be forgiven for it) very little of that.

In most cases, however, we are not called upon to protest; our duty is not incompatible with our silence. But sometimes it happens that a missionary gives utterance to so pernicious an assertion that instead of a mere exaggeration it has actually the force of a perversion of the truth. It is then that we are bound to express our disapproval, and to protest in the name of reason, moderation, and also of religion against such dangerous and fallacious pronouncements. Our correspondent "The Triangle" has called our attention to one of these. While we do not join with him in his "aera indignatio," we certainly do think that to compare the opportunity given to missionary effort by "the awakening of China" (a phrase, by the way, which may mean several, even mutually self-contradictory, things) to that offered by "the day of Pentecost" is to a religious mind repulsive, and to assert that "no such chance is likely to be given to missionaries again till the Day of Judgment" is to an irreligious mind a flight of prophecy over the height of absurdity. The unrivalled opportunity for evangelization offered by Great Britain's conquest of India more than one hundred years ago, and the partition of Africa among the European nations more than twenty years ago, do not seem to have borne such fruit as the Day of Pentecost did in a far shorter time, at far less expenditure. The opening of Japan to missionary effort was another Pentecostal "chance" for missionaries. We are not disparaging the real work of the missionaries of to-day when we contrast their apparent want of success in these days of "awakening" with the marvellous results achieved by the followers of St. Francis Xavier in Japan.

The converts of those men were not "rice Christians" and they died in ordeals to prove that they were not. But let us quite calmly survey these separate fields, all ready to yield rich harvest—ploughed and watered already we may say, at least partially. There are three hundred million people odd in British India. Most of them are heathens. There are, roughly, (let us admit the figures for our purpose) two hundred and ten million people in all Africa. Most of them are heathens. Japan has a population of little under fifty million. One hundred thousand of them are said to be Christians. In London with its suburbs there is a population of little under seven million. How many of them are Christians?

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE English Mail of the 11th June has been delivered in London.

A PRIVATE belonging to the 11th Rajputs was fined 5s at Magistracy this morning for throwing stones at a native.

Mr. Andrew Forbes of Messrs. Bradley & Co. has joined the Board of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Two men were awarded six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks in the Police Court this morning for returning from banishment.

At the Magistracy this morning, a Chinese was committed for trial for kidnapping a four-year-old boy. The infant was found in prisoner's possession yesterday.

The United States are strongly pressing their proposal to hold the Conference at the Hague, for conventionalizing the recommendations of the Shanghai Opium Commission; the Government of India are by no means in favour of the proposal. The Pioneer hopes the India Office may be able to influence the British Government against agreeing to the proposal.

The Fifth edition of the New Street Index, by Arthur Chapman, Government Assessor, revised and corrected up to date of issue, will be ready early in September. The Street Index is invaluable to solicitors, insurance companies, architects and surveyors, estate agents, property brokers, and all who are interested in land and house property in the Colony. Copies should be ordered at once as the edition is limited, Price 20s.00 per copy.

THE GUARD CASE.

APPEAL MENTIONED BEFORE
THE FULL COURT.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, and Mr. Justice Gomperz, Acting Puisne Judge, sitting as a Full Court this morning, the case was again mentioned in which D. R. Captain and S. M. E. Allana are seeking to have a decision delivered by Mr. E. R. Halifax, First Police Magistrate, reversed, in that the appellants were each sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour for an alleged assault on Miss Delta Huard in her house in Hollywood Road on the 6th May last, the appellants not being guilty of the offence preferred against them. Mr. Eldon Potter appeared for Captain and Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., represented Allana. Mr. C. G. Alabaster was for the respondent.

Mr. Slade stated that he understood that the case was not to be taken that morning. The case had not been mentioned at all.

Mr. Alabaster explained that Mr. Potter appeared for Captain and Mr. Slade for Allana. He represented the respondent.

Mr. Slade—There was a sort of triangular scrap (laughter) and two persons were convicted.

Mr. Alabaster—Each of the parties filed a separate notice of appeal. Only one of the appellants was mentioned last time.

Mr. Potter—There are two separate appeals.

Mr. Alabaster—They ought to be taken together.

Mr. Potter—I don't think they ought to be taken together.

The Chief Justice—Oh, yes.

Proceeding, His Lordship said when he said that the cases should be taken together he meant in the sense that they should be taken on the same day.

Mr. Potter—Captain was the first appellant, therefore he is entitled to be heard first.

Mr. Slade—To save time I suggest they should be taken together. They are the same case.

The Puisne Judge—They were charged together.

Mr. Slade—Yes, my Lord.

The case was adjourned.

LISBON CONSPIRACY.

ARRESTS OF SOLDIERS TAKING PLACE
EVERY DAY.

Lisbon, June 15. A great sensation has been created in the capital by the arrest of a number of military men who are stated to be implicated in a revolutionary movement. Through certain disclosures which were made by several sergeants of regiments quartered in Lisbon the Government discovered that the revolutionary party had introduced a number of their members into one of the army corps.

These agents after a time won over a certain number of the men as adherents; and these, in their turn, further helped forward the propaganda.

The greatest part of the army is considered to be absolutely faithful to the monarchy and the constitution. At the same time, it is not really known what headway the promoters of the military revolutionary cause have succeeded in making.

The semi-official *Diário Notícias* reports that arrests of soldiers are taking place daily, and that these men are being imprisoned in the fortresses. It is further declared that the Government will proceed with the energy in the repression of the movement.

The *Diário*, which is as you readers are aware a most influential paper, reports that the discovery has been made that a number of officers of superior rank are implicated in the conspiracy. This, however, has not been confirmed up to the present.

Colowan in Ashes.

CHINESE AND PORTUGUESE
ENCOUNTER.

GUNBOAT CO-OPERATES IN CANNONADING.

News of a rather serious import was brought to us to-day with the arrival of the steamer from Macao in the forenoon. In brief, it tells of the reduction of villages in the island of Colowan to ashes by the combined land and naval forces of the Portuguese. So as to remove any doubt that may lurk in the public mind as to the necessity for concerted action by the Portuguese forces in the neighbouring colony it should be stated at the outset and the drastic measure was not dictated by any political considerations, but that, it was necessary on the ground of practical expediency which rendered imperative the extirpation of the sea-rovers' lair which had obtained a permanent habitat on the island. Colowan is situated just opposite Macao, some four miles distant by water from the settlement.

HELD TO RANSOM.

The origin of the trouble is reported to be the holding to ransom of a number of school children who had been kidnapped in Canton and were held in bondage by the pirates in Colowan. They demanded a sum of \$15,000 for the release of their captives, but the children's parents were said to agree to \$15,000 only which the brigands refused to accept. Accordingly, the Chinese parents communicated with the Macao Government who promised every assistance for the recovery of the lads. The first signs of the impending trouble was the observance of distress signals fired at Colowan.

ASKING ASSISTANCE.

from Macao. At one o'clock in the morning of yesterday (Tuesday) some fifty Portuguese soldiers, belonging to the Infantry, embarked on board a Government launch and proceeded to the insular dependency. Evidently the piratical force was considerably underestimated; for no sooner did the quarter company begin to march on the Chinese entrenchment with a view to besiege them than they were met by a terrific deadly fusillade.

The officer in charge of the punitive expedition at once realised the utter futility of resisting the onslaught which gave unmistakable evidence of infinitely superior numbers, so it was decided to retreat and await further reinforcements from Macao before operations would be recommended.

In the early encounter two Portuguese soldiers were seriously injured while a corporal was mortally wounded. The latter died from the injury received at the San Januario Military Hospital at seven o'clock yesterday evening.

REINFORCEMENTS DESPATCHED.

Yesterday afternoon, after the receipt of news of the Portuguese reverse, a reinforcement of considerably over 100 men, comprising artillery, infantry and European police, embarked for Colowan. The artillery were equipped with field guns. Upon arrival the ostensibly peaceful inhabitants of the villages, who had hitherto been perfectly amenable to Portuguese law and jurisdiction, were invited to evacuate the island and were promised shelter out of the zone of the contemplated military operations. Instead, as expected, of moving out of harm's way, the natives had already concerted action with the desperadoes and were, so to speak, armed to the teeth to fight the Portuguese. They, too,

OPENED FIRE.

on the European forces, which furnished the signal for a general bombardment of the island by the joint military and naval Portuguese forces who now jointly conducted the punitive expedition. The river gunboat *Macao* was also commissioned to action and her Hotchkiss guns kept an incessant fire on the villages throughout yesterday afternoon. Our informant tells us that the villages are practically

REDUCED TO ASHES.

He has no idea what the casualties are like, but it may be safely concluded that the Chinese must have lost, in killed and wounded, over one hundred men. It was reported at Macao last evening that the number of the Chinese engaged in the deadly encounter was over 300 strong and that they were armed with modern Mauser rifles and used smokeless powder. The Governor of Macao has commissioned his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Machado (son of General Sir Joachim Machado, the Macao Delimitation Commissioner) to proceed to the scene of the trouble. Up to this morning Lieut. Machado had not returned to Macao.

A FURTHER CONTINGENT.

of artillery was marching out of barracks this morning, with field guns, to reinforce the men operating at Colowan. The gunboat *Fairfax* was getting ready to steam up to the scene of the trouble from the inner harbour.

As soon as we first received the serious news chronicled above we inquired of the Portuguese Consul at Hongkong if he had any official confirmation of the encounter. Up to the time now, Mr. Leiria had had no news. Subsequent inquiry, later in the afternoon, elicited from that gentleman the fact that he had received a telegram from Macao, but had no information to impart for publication.

As we go to press we hear that the Portuguese cruiser *Rainha Dona Amélia*, now in port, is getting up steam to proceed to Macao.

The directorate of the sugar trust has disengaged the ownership of land in the Philippines Islands. In answer to questions by agents of the Government, the management of the trust has declared that the organization was in any way interested in the purchase of the San Jose estate in Mindanao, either directly or indirectly.

The semi-official *Diário Notícias* reports that arrests of soldiers are taking place daily, and that these men are being imprisoned in the fortresses. It is further declared that the Government will proceed with the energy in the repression of the movement.

The *Diário*, which is as you readers are aware a most influential paper, reports that the discovery has been made that a number of officers of superior rank are implicated in the conspiracy. This, however, has not been confirmed up to the present.

Viceroy Yuan's Sarcasm.

BRITISH PROTEST REFUSED.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS BY H. E. YUAN
SHU-HSUN.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 1st July.

The following is a literal translation of a telegram forwarded yesterday by H. E. Viceroy Yuan, in answer to the telegraphic intimation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking respecting the recent establishment of the Prepared Opium License Monopoly in Canton.

On receipt of your telegram I instructed the Canton Government Anti-Opium Bureau to investigate and to report in detail on the matter. The Bureau has now reported that

the new prepared opium license fees are levied on opium only after preparation from foreign raw opium by the prepared opium dealers and smokers, and not on foreign raw opium as soon as it has passed the Customs or just landed. The collection of such license fees in Canton is not, therefore, a breach of the Additional Articles to the Chfoo Treaty at all.

As these fees are not in the nature of an additional impost on foreign opium on its importation, foreign opium when being imported in chests does not suffer anything. Prepared opium from both foreign and native raw opium is treated alike with regard to the collection of the license fees and there is nothing to differentiate against the foreign opium dealers.

The collection of such fees on prepared opium is quite a matter of internal revenue concerning the administration of our own government. The limit of time for the prepared opium dealers and smokers to boil the raw opium they purchased is a step taken with a view to prevent merchants from storing up the article in inland places for future use.

"The agreement made between the British Minister and the Wai-wu-pu respecting the reduction of foreign raw opium to be imported into China sets forth that, from the 1st moon of the 33rd year of Kuang Hsu, the importation of raw opium is to be reduced proportionally by one-tenth every year. It has, however, been found, from the statistics of opium imported, that there has been a reduction of only 3% in the 34th year of Kuang Hsu as compared with the amount imported in the 33rd year. Again in the 1st year of Hsuan Tung, that is, last year, the amount of foreign opium imported was not decreased but has actually increased instead. Where has this increased amount of foreign raw opium been taken to? It is, therefore, the opinion of the public that it must have been stored up by some merchants.

"In enforcing the prepared opium license fees regulations, the Government Anti-Opium Bureau had often troubled that Court and he was

of opinion that the time had arrived when they ought to make some attempt to apply the English law to the Chinese custom. It was hopeless to shut their eyes to the fact that the custom existed, as it was equally hopeless as it seemed to him to try to persuade the Chinese to abandon it. They thought it had certain advantages and it was the duty of that Court to apply the legal principles of the law which they had imposed on the Colony to the customs of those whom they invited to trade here, so long as these customs were not antagonistic to the fundamental principles of their law. He had

already intimated in a previous case that, however inconvenient the *long* custom might be, it was not so antagonistic to the law that the Court could disregard it. Heated, then, with this fact that the Court knew that for certain purposes with which they were not very familiar the Chinese used a *long* name to designate some particular food and that in using it they intended so far as the law permitted them to use or charge their particular foods only. Whether they could do that must depend on the circumstances of each case.

But he thought they must accept the fact and also see that the *long* names were sometimes used for a mix and that each was only an *alter* for himself. Now they had to apply that process to the requirements of the *Companys Act*. If *long* names were used for associations, he thought they must accept that fact and also see that the *long* names were sometimes used for a mix and that each was only an *alter* for himself. Now they had to apply that process to the requirements of the *Companys Act*. If *long* names were used for associations, he thought they must accept that fact and also see that the *long* names were sometimes used for a mix and that each was only an *alter* for himself. Now they had to apply that process to the requirements of the *Companys Act*. If *long* names were used for associations, he thought they must accept that fact and also see that the *long* names were sometimes used for a mix and that each was only an *alter* for himself. Now they had to apply that process to the requirements of the *Companys Act*. If *long* names were used for associations, he thought they must accept that fact and also see that the *long* names were sometimes used for a mix and that each was only an *alter* for himself. Now they had to apply that process to the requirements of the *Companys Act*. If *long* names were used for associations, he thought they must accept that fact and also see that the *long* names were sometimes used for a mix and that each was only an *alter* for himself. Now they had to apply that process to the requirements of the *Companys Act*. If *long* names were used for associations, he thought they must accept that fact and also see that the *long* names were sometimes used for a mix and that each was only an *alter* for himself. Now they had to apply that process to the requirements of the *Companys Act*. If *long* names were used for associations, he thought they must accept that fact and also see that the *long* names were sometimes used for a mix and that each was only an *alter* for himself. Now they had to apply that process to the requirements of the *Companys Act*. If *long* names were used for associations, he thought they must accept that fact and also see that the *long* names were sometimes used for a mix and that each was only an *alter* for himself. Now they had to apply that process to the requirements of the *Companys Act*. If *long* names were used for associations, he thought they must accept that fact and also see that the *long* names were sometimes used for a mix and that each was only an *alter* for himself. Now they had to apply that process to the requirements of the *Companys Act*. If *long* names were used for associations, he thought they must accept that fact and also see that the *long* names were sometimes used for a mix and that each was only an *alter* for himself. Now they had to apply that process to the requirements of the *Companys Act*. If *long* names were used for associations, he thought they must accept that fact

Telegram.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH
SERVICE

COLOWAN BOMBARDED.

PIRATICAL VILLAGE SEVERELY
PUNISHED.

PORTUGUESE REVERSE.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Macao, 13th July, 2.40 p.m.
Pirates in the island of Colowan had been holding seven persons in captivity, for whose ransom they demanded a sum of \$35,000.

In the small hours on the morning of Tuesday, the 12th inst., a Portuguese force of 46 men were despatched to besiege the lair in which the pirates had been entrenched.

The object was to ransom the men in captivity.

There was resistance on the part of the pirates who opened fire on the Portuguese.

Part of the Portuguese force having retired the pirates captured the military post at Colowan.

The Chinese inhabitants of the island now joined forces with the pirates and took up arms against the Government.

Yesterday and to-day the gunboat *Macau* has been cañonading [the villages].

A Portuguese force of 140 men has disembarked at Colowan.

Martial law was proclaimed [in the islands of Taipa and Colowan] yesterday.

The casualty list so far is:—Portuguese, three killed; four soldiers wounded. Chinese, unknown.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN IN
MANCHURIA.

THE CHINCHOU-AIGUN RAILWAY.

London, July 7.
In view of the strong opposition and the lack of support from the British Government it is now proposed to build the Chinchou Railway only so far as Taonan. Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had previously informed Messrs. Pauling and Co. that a railway terminating there would receive his support and would not be likely to be obstructed by Russia or Japan.

Commercial circles in London consider that, as the Chinchou-Aigun Railway would be 800 miles long and would take many years to build, its shortening to Taonan is a wise and diplomatic step.

THE AGREEMENT.

All the papers deal exclusively with the Russo-Japanese Agreement. *The Times* regards its conclusion as an event of deep significance in world politics and as an indication that the countries concerned have made a determined effort to reach a definitive settlement of their relations in the Far East. Such an agreement adds fresh moral weight to, and improves, the happy relations existing between the four Powers. Proceeding, *The Times* says that the proposals made by Mr. Knox, United States Secretary of State, undoubtedly brought home to both nations the advantages of a settlement, and it declares that Mr. Knox's plan for the construction of the Chinchou-Aigun line by international co-operation must have suggested to Japan and Japan possibilities only less unacceptable than did his scheme for the internationalization of the railways of Manchuria. Both countries always considered the future operation of the Manchurian lines in accordance with the concession granted by China as not infringing the principle of the open door. Recent events confirm them in the wisdom and necessity of the view.

The general opinion is that the earliest results of the Agreement will directly affect China as regards extra-territorial claims in Manchuria and the disputes in reference to the navigation of the Sungari and Amur Rivers.

SEMI-OFFICIAL, JAPANESE VIEW.

Tokio, July 7.

The new Russo-Japanese Agreement was reported to the Privy Council to-day.

The *Kohomink Shimbun* emphatically refutes the allegation that the Agreement is detrimental to the United States diplomacy or trade and asserts that the Agreement is welcome to any peace-loving country, inasmuch as the development of commerce virtually depends upon the strengthening of peace.

The Agreement, the semi-official paper continues, is in no wise incompatible with the *Twenty-one Demands*, in which the United States is a prominent partner, and which is based upon the preservation of peace through the maintenance of the status quo and mutual recognition of and respect for established rights and interests. The strict adherence to these principles dispels any anxiety in regard to future trouble.

THE WRESTLER.

A JAPANESE GROTESQUE.

In the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition there is a Ju-Jitsu Temple. It is a bare white building. When you enter it, you find in it nothing but a square platform, like an altar, in the middle of the floor, and rows of chairs round the platform and a girl playing a piano. The square platform is covered with a coarse mat, and a walking-stick lies on it. The piano tinkles feebly while the chairs are being filled. Then a man with grey hair, who wears a flower in his frock coat, mounts the platform and delivers, a few brief preparatory platitudes with regard to "the noble art of self-defence." Having placed the walking-stick at the side of the platform, he introduces six strange people, three girls in gymnastic dress and three men in kaki. The three girls are Europeans; the three men are Japanese. Two of the Japanese are ordinary types, but the third, is an enormously over-muscled giant. He walks with a step that seems to shake the earth. He dwarfs his companions by the violent brutality of his physique. The spectators feel a shock of surprise as he strides along his huge chest bulging like the bows of a barge.

A JAPANESE APACHE.

The three white girls fix their eyes on the three Japanese, and display the various tricks of Ju-Jitsu. They throw the men with a thud on the hollow platform. Rather, they pretend to throw them, for the men are accomplices in their own discomfiture. The contrast between the fragility of the girls and the muscularity of the men is piquant. But the real thing is not in this academic demonstration. The real thing appears in the struggle between the giant and one of the little Japanese. The little man is an amateur, a kind of Japanese hooligan or Apache. He attacks the giant, and the giant thumps the floor with him in fifty different ways. There is actual violence in the various throws, for the hooligan is flung down on his back so forcefully that the reverberant noise of the impact is tremendous. The blow struck on the hollow floor is like the blow struck by a drumstick on a drum. The hooligan bounces like a football. But he does not appear to feel the impact. He rises with calm, unswitching features and renewes the attack, now with the walking-stick, now with his neck-clasp, and finally with a glittering knife. The spring with the shining knife is vividly realistic; the combatants bare their teeth, and simulate fiercely with blood-curdling savagery, but in a flash the hooligan is whirling through the air and rebounding with a hollow thud from the floor.

The swiftness, the sureness, the fierceness of this little drama could not be surpassed. It is a tragedy without words, almost without sound, for you hear nothing save the shuffle of the feet, the shout, quick gasps, and the sharp thud of the flung body. The antagonists are unconscious of the spectators, and the illusion is so strong that the spectators gaze at the fight in a strained silence, broken now and then by a woman's half-tutored scream or a child's cry. One feels that the thing is a slice of Oriental fury, cold cruelty and stealthy murder culminating in a fierce gesture of pitiless anger. The imagination is thrilled by the quick, clean abrupt intensity of the gestures; and when the giant raises his foot to kick the prostate body of his assailant the savage effect is clinched.

But this climax of this strange spectacle is reached in the conflict between the Japanese monster and a white monster. The white monster is nearly as huge as the Japanese monster. He has a vast chest, vast thighs, and vast calves. The whiteness of his skin shows up against the yellowness of the Japanese. But the Japanese dominates him, limb for limb, muscle for muscle, feature for feature. It is a struggle between fat and steel, between lard and iron. As it proceeded, one began to perceive that there are many ways of breaking human limbs and ligaments by the science of applied force. The human frame is so constructed that it cannot resist pressure exerted in certain directions. Resistance beyond a given point means fracture of the spine or the wrist or the arm or the leg. There was something horrible in the imposed contortions and delicately adjusted twists.

BLIND VIOLENCE.

The blandness of this art is more dreadful than any outbreak of violence. One shrank from the Oriental politeness of it all. It was like seeing a creature in the grip of fate, for there was no room for doubt or debate. It was all cold finality and irrevocable subjugation. And here it was that the psychological irony of the scene revealed itself. The antagonists were the East and the West, the Orient and the Occident, and it chilled one to behold the calm and calculated precision that guided the strength of the Orient. The struggle became a symbol of world-inches in a death grapple, the yellow races locked in battle with the white races, and the yellow breed victorious over the white race.

The blandness of this art is more dreadful than any outbreak of violence. One shrank from the Oriental politeness of it all. It was like seeing a creature in the grip of fate, for there was no room for doubt or debate. It was all cold finality and irrevocable subjugation. And here it was that the psychological irony of the scene revealed itself. The antagonists were the East and the West, the Orient and the Occident, and it chilled one to behold the calm and calculated precision that guided the strength of the Orient.

There is an apparent falling off in the "footage," this is due to the suspension of cross-cutting for refilling.

MILLING SHEET.

BUKIT KOMIN—40 stamps ran 27.09 days. Loss 0.9 days in cleaning up, repairs, &c.

Stone Crushed Bikit Komin tons. tons.

Stone Crushed Bikit Komin 1,815

Stop 769

Anderson 180-2,764

Huntington Mill ran 26.91 days.

Stone Crushed Bikit Komin 168

Stop 154

Anderson 67-389

Total 3,553

Producing Amalgam 2,857 oz.

Retort Gold 1,093 "

Bullion 1,073,450 "

Average yield per ton 6.84 dwt.

Loss in tailings 2.2 " per ton.

BUKIT MALACCA.

No. 1 Mill ran 24.58 days

Crushing 86 tons of stones from Stop &

No. 2 " 23.50 " Anderson Mines.

Producing Amalgam 815 ozs.

Retort gold 391 "

Bullion 387 "

Average yield per ton 9.37 dwt.

Totals. Tons crushed 3,979

Amalgam 1,708 ozs.

Retort gold 1,484 "

Bullion 1,465,493 ozs.

Average fineness 97.015 ozs.

" yield per ton 7,365 dwt.

Wm. J. OATES, Manager.

Events Coming.

Wednesday, 13th July.

Circus, Causeway Bay, 9.30 p.m.

Thursday, 14th July.

Legislative Council Meeting, 2.30 p.m.

Auction of "Marinburk" furniture "Woolman" Kowloon, 9.30 p.m.

Circus, Causeway Bay, 9.30 p.m.

Friday, 15th July.

Circus, Causeway Bay, 9.30 p.m.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
Royal Mail Steamship Line.
"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Island Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, 11 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c. (Subject to alteration.)

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA" SATURDAY, JULY 10TH.

"EMPEROR OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, AUGUST 12TH.

"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, AUGUST 16TH.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA" SATURDAY, AUGUST 27TH.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA" FRIDAY, SEPT. 23RD.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, SEPT. 17TH.

"EMPEROR OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, OCT. 14TH.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, OCT. 8TH.

"EMPEROR OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, NOV. 4TH.

"Emperor" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m. "Montague" 12 noon.

Koch Trans-Pacific "Emperors" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B., or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Emperors of Britons" and "Emperors of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Emperors" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the world.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families. Full particulars on application from agents.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "Oceania Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line).

Via Canadian Atlantic Port

Via New York

For further information, Maps, Guide books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

L. W. CHADDOCK, General Traffic Agent;

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For Steamship

MANILA YUENSANG* FRIDAY, 15th July, 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN MAUSANG* WED'DAY, 20th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA LOONGSANG* FRIDAY, 22nd July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI KUTSANG* TUESDAY, 26th July, Noon

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers *Kutang*, *Nanping* and *Hongkong* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Japan Sea) and McIi to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Passage through Bills of Lading to Yaukiang Port, Gobson, Tientsin & Nanchang.

Taking Passage on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephones No. 215, Hongkong, 13th July, 1910.

General Manager. 18

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS TO SAIL.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG CHIANGKANG 15th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI CHIHWUA 16th " 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI HOIHOW 17th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ANHUI 17th " Daylight.
CEBU & ILOILO SUNGKUANG 18th " 4 P.M.
MANILA TEAY 19th " 3 P.M.
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN HUICHOW 21st " 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA CHANGSHA 27th " 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANJI".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmania Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Cheow, Linan, Chinkang, with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailing. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares: \$45, single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 26, Hongkong, 13th July, 1910.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Fare.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	\$540	R. Hodges	MANILA	SATURDAY, 16th July, at 5 P.M.
ZAFIRO	\$540	A. Fraser	"	SATURDAY, 23rd July, at Noon

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1910.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA, with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO.) Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to All Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
TACOMA & KEELUNG, MOJI, Kobe and YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU" Capt. I. Saito	6,182	WED'DAY, 13th July, at Noon.
TACOMA & KEELUNG, MOJI, Kobe and YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU" Capt. I. Goto	6,182	WED'DAY, 10th Aug., at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

STEAMERS.

For	Steamers	Leaves
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	"BUJUN MARU" Captain Y. Fusen	THURSDAY, 14th July, at 10 A.M.
TASMUI via SWATOW & AMOY	"DAIGI MARU" Captain H. Mujiyama	SUNDAY, 17th July, at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"JOSHIN MARU" Captain Y. Yamamoto	WEDNESDAY, 20th July, at 10 A.M.

Special Reduction of 10% will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class passengers to Shanghai in connection with the Nanking Exposition from June 1st, 1910.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "OHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1910.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.	1910
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	WEDNESDAY, 20th July, at Daylight.	
KAGA MARU ATSUTA MARU Capt. Wm. Thomson, Tons 9000	WED'DAY, 3rd Aug., at Daylight.	
KAMAKURA MARU Capt. J. Naga, Tons 7000	SATURDAY, 13th Aug. From KOBE.	
YAHAMA MARU TAMBA MARU SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA Capt. K. Sato	TUESDAY, 16th July, at 4 P.M.	
NIKKO MARU KUMANO MARU KUMAGA MARU Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000	TUESDAY, 16th Aug., at Noon.	
FRIDAY, 19th Aug., at 4 P.M.		
FRIDAY, 26th Aug., at 4 P.M.		
TUESDAY, 2nd Sept., at 4 P.M.		
FRIDAY, 9th Sept., at 4 P.M.		
TUESDAY, 16th Sept., at 4 P.M.		
TUESDAY, 23rd Sept., at 4 P.M.		
TUESDAY, 30th Sept., at 4 P.M.		
FRIDAY, 6th Oct., at 4 P.M.		
FRIDAY, 13th Oct., at 4 P.M.		
FRIDAY, 20th Oct., at 4 P.M.		
FRIDAY, 27th Oct., at 4 P.M.		
FRIDAY, 3rd Nov., at 4 P.M.		
FRIDAY, 10th Nov., at 4 P.M.		

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

PAROLE EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

CODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. CO.'S STEAMER

"DELHI,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRITS.

Consignees of cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

This vessel brings on cargo—

From London, &c., ex. a. Mongolia.

From Australia, ex. a. Persia.

From Calcutta, ex. a. Persia.

From Persian Gulf, or B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 12th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representatives at the appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, 6th July, 1910.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SCANDIA,"
Captains von Dobro, having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading, countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst., will be subject to rent.

All bottoms cleaned, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst., at 3 P.M.

No fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1910.

476

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 1/9 5/16

Do. demand 1/4

Do. 4 months' sight 1/3

France—Bank T.T. 2/3

America—Bank T.T. 4/1

Germany—Bank T.T. 5/1

India T.T. 1/3

Do. demand 1/3

Shanghai—Bank T.T. 7/4

Singapore—Bank T.T. per H. K. Soc. 5/2

Japan—Bank T.T. 5/2

Java—Bank T.T. 10/6

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C. 1/9 13/16

6 months' sight L/C. 1/9 13/16

10 days' sight San Fran & New York 4/4

4 months' sight do. 4/5

10 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne 1/9 13/16

4 months' sight France 2/18

6 months' sight 2/20

4 months' sight Germany 1/16

Bar Silver 1/15

Bank of England rate 3/2

Overseas 5/1 24

MAILS DUE.

American (Nippon Maru) 19th inst.

American (Siberia) 19th inst.

American (China) 3rd prox.

American (Manchuria) 8th prox.

The British S. Liner left Moji yesterday for this port, and is due here on 18th inst.

The Imperial German Mail s. *Prinz Eitel-* *Friedrich*, which left here on 10th inst., arrived at Sydney on 12th inst., at 8 a.m.

THE WEATHER.

On the 13th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen slightly at all stations, except in Vladivostok.

Pressure is low over the Pacific to the S.W. of the Loochow, and also over Tonkin.

It is highest over the S. part of the China Sea in the South, and over the Pacific to the N. E. of Japan in the North.

Moderate variable winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and moderate S.W. and S. winds along the S. coast of China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inches.

FORECAST.

—Hongkong and neighbourhood, S.W. winds moderate; fair.

—Formosa Channel, Variable winds, moderate.

—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau, Sams as No. 1.

—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, S. winds, moderate.

—Shanghai, from Foochow—Moderate S.W. monsoon and fine.

—Shanghai, from Java and Jiaozzi—Westerly winds throughout.

—Shanghai, from Foochow—Moderate S. winds, smooth, fine weather.

—S. China, from Singapore—Moderate S.W. winds and smooth sea, about 1/2 N.

—Moderate S.W. and S.W. wind, with moderate sea, about 1/2 N. W. The light winds and smooth sea.

—Kwangtung, for Canton, Kowloon, for Godowns, Kowloon, for Shanghai, Kowloon, for Foochow, Kowloon, for Batavia, Kowloon, for Singapore.

RUBBER STATE RETURNS.

	May	June	Total
Allagar	3,100	5,100	14,000
Alor Pongru	1,870	—	3,020
Alma	600	700	1,300
Anglo Malay	47,953	49,821	98,775
Ayer Kuning	—	833	833
Ayer Molok	1,882	—	5,077
Balgowrie	9,778	9,775	19,557
Batavia	1,716	1,018	9,074
Batu Caves	12,356	13,034	36,077
Batu Tiga	6,622	—	29,801
Bertam	9,750	—	5,818
Beverline	8,941	—	42,202
Bikam	785	1,166	8,081
Bukit Kajang	3,624	4,293	17,014
Bukit Rajah	30,700	—	17,083
Bukit Lubang	3,320	3,800	16,920
Carry United	12,000	11,800	56,050
Castlefield	3,030	—	14,042
Changkat Sendang	3,003	3,320	16,928
Cilecy	12,041	—	49,671
Consolidated Malay	26,943	—	110,954
Caledonia	17,682	21,000	69,447
Damassara	27,863	37,911	135,772
Edinburgh	6,400	—	29,850
Federated (Sgor)	31,870	—	29,577
Federated (S. K.)	—	—	—
Gedong	13,500	14,000	52,100
Glencairn	1,621	1,853	9,703
Glenelg	3,120	3,867	15,103
Golden Hope	5,977	2,950	37,910
Golconde	12,790	—	58,134
Harpden	6,800	—	24,930
Hawood	607	902	8,809
Highb. & Lowlands	38,641	37,471	240,557
Inch Kenneth	14,428	13,311	77,668
Jugra	9,671	—	25,372
Jebong	18,300	—	82,340
Kapar Para	—	36,085	—
Kamuning	7,171	7,052	10,817
Kempsey	—	9,195	—
Kempung	2,750	—	10,534
Kota Tinggi	680	—	1,840
Kuala Klang	2,011	—	8,677
Kuala Kubu	2,870	—	11,058
Kuala Lumpur	38,502	—	22,410
Labi	17,185	19,154	89,358
Lauder	37,788	37,703	111,717
Ledbury	9,609	9,544	52,007
Lengg	63,500	63,000	356,000
London Asiatic	12,656	12,510	61,068
Mainecca Plant	21,000	—	16,009
Merton	1,761	3,912	5,461
North Hammock	5,189	—	23,783
Nova Scotia	8,480	10,100	34,620
Pajam	2,400	—	9,050
Pattaling	27,057	27,488	151,749
Pegoh	3,261	3,570	18,116
Pearl Plant	10,350	—	47,540
Port Dickson	630	—	2,888
Radella	—	1,017	1,017
Ramble	671	—	4,153
Riba Rubber	5,623	4,094	39,691
Robans	10,000	12,500	55,720
Ratamai	1,490	—	5,120
Riber Growers Assn.	2,404	3,081	15,583
Sengal	6,005	7,000	33,025
Selabas	5,786	5,586	26,320
Sungel Ohob	3,930	4,670	21,380
Sungel Kapar	10,500	—	83,800
Sandycroft	5,335	6,782	39,743
Seafield	14,374	—	58,421
Selangor	31,170	—	168,152
Semantan	31,516	34,048	176,670
Sengawang	6,000	5,773	25,676
Shelford	6,700	—	28,200
Spires & Jobors	10,056	18,875	53,966
Singapore Park	4,650	4,900	28,650
Straits Rubber	31,980	24,700	146,80
Sungai Salak	3,103	2,012	11,331
Telok Anson	620	—	620
Tall Ayer	12,200	13,100	56,800
Trafalgar	260	521	851
Trong	—	2,100	—
United Singapore	1,420	1,610	6,490
United Sumatra	—	4,510	4,510
Vallumbrosa	39,000	33,500	121,37
[All totals are calculated for the calendar year instead of the financial year, which differs with many companies. Managers of Estates, returns for which in above list are incomplete, will help to make the list more useful if they will kindly fill in the gaps.— <i>Advertiser Free Press</i> .]			

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Glenfarg Br. a. 5,150, W. L. Hartnell,

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOURI & CO. Corrected to noon; later alterations given in "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$225	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$11,000,000 \$50,000	\$1,028,018	1/- per half year ending 31.12.09 @ ex 1/- per half year ending 31.12.09 @ ex	4%	\$250/555 sales
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	7	6	\$1,600 \$100,000	\$30,538	5s (London 2/6) for 1909	...	525 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Ganton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,560,000 \$1,524,581 \$1,521,703 \$1,518,000	Bonds	5s for 1908	6%	175 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	15	15	Tls. 22,500 Tls. 22,500 Tls. 22,500	Tls. 207,573	Final 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	5%	Tls. 115
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	13,400	\$150	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$287,084	Final 5s per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend 5s per share for 1909	6%	3825 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$707,017	5s for 1908 and interim of 5s for 1909	7%	\$200
 FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$550,348 \$61,168	\$438,466	5s and bonus 5s for 1908	8%	\$155
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$426,218	5s for 1908	8%	57 sellers
 SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	50,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,577,743 \$210,000 \$667,500	Dr. \$3,717	5s for 1906	...	\$29 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,577,743 \$210,000 \$667,500	Dr. \$3,717	5s for 1906	8%	\$321 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. (Deferred)	60,000 60,000	25	25	\$10,000 \$700,000 \$1,520,000	Dr. \$3,717	5s for 1907 on Preference shares only @ 5s for 1/12/10 = \$3,154	...	\$65
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	3,000,000	25	25	\$10,000 \$100,000 \$1,520,000	Dr. \$3,717	5s for 1907 on Preference shares only @ 5s for 1/12/10 = \$3,154	5%	102 sales
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000 10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	Dr. \$3,717	5s for 1907 on Preference shares only @ 5s for 1/12/10 = \$3,154	4%	824 sellers
 REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,200,000 \$89,680	Dr. \$8,090	5s per share for 1909	5%	\$168
Luxos Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	None	Dr. \$125,693	5s for 1907	...	526 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,302	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.3.09	...	Tls. 845 sales
 MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	10	10	\$1,215,000 \$84,390	Dr. \$1,435	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	9%	Tls. 16
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	10	10	None	Dr. \$1,435	First year	...	Tls. 13
Roth Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	41	41	\$1,437	None	5s per share 13th dividend	5%	57 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	G 51	G 51	None	None	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.75	41/-	41/-
Docks, Wharves & Godowns	Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	Dr. \$8,460	5s for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	\$1,550,000 \$31,993	Dr. \$264,847	5s for 1909	41%	\$55
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,550,000 \$31,993	Dr. \$138,705	Interim of 5s for account 1909	...	550 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,550,000 \$31,993	Tls. 6,201	Interim of Tls. 2/- for 1910	61%	Tls. 77
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	18,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,550,000 \$31,993	Tls. 9,322	Final of Tls. 4 for 1909	7%	Tls. 120
 LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000 \$15,000	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	51%	Tls. 102 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,223	\$15	\$15	\$15,000 \$15,000	\$24,047	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	8%	\$16 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$15,000 \$15,000	\$1,977	\$2.60 on old shares and 1.30 on new shares	2%	537 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$100	\$15,000 \$15,000	\$1,977	For half year ending 31.12.09	7%	\$100 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$15,000 \$226,045	\$1,471	Interim of 3s for account 1909	6%	581 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$15,000 \$15,000	\$1,471	45 cents for 1909	8%	333 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,525,045 \$15,000	Tls. 6,090	5s for 1909	61%	Tls. 109
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$15,000 \$15,000	\$1,471	Final of 5s bonus Tls. 1 for 1909	81%	\$38 buyers
 COTTON MILLS.								
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	Tls. 250,000 Tls. 40,093 \$30,000	Dr. 10,091	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	81%	Tls. 122 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$20	\$1	Tls. 250,000 Tls. 40,093 \$30,000	\$8,558	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	8%	531 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 275,000	Tls. 8,373	Tls. 7/- for year ending 30.9.09	12%	Tls. 574
Lau-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 10	None	Tls. 6,829	Tls. 6 for 1909	7%	Tls. 70
Say Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 50	Tls. 21,172	Tls. 8,173	Tls. 25 for 1909	10%	Tls. 240
 MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,664	12/6	12/6	\$1,500 \$40,000	1,648	15% per share for 1908	6%	518 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	None	NIL	60 cents for 1909	5%	591 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	\$5	None	50,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.08	...	582 sellers
Do. Do. Special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	None	50,000	60 cents for 1909	9%	583 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	51,893	5s for 1909	61%	519 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7	\$6	None	51,893	Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909	10%	518 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$15,000	51,893	Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909	10%	518 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	None	51,893	A dividend of \$1.40 per share and a bonus of 10 cents	10%	518 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$1	None	51,893	Final of 38 for 1909	6%	518 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$15,000 \$15,000	51,893	Final of 38 for 1909	6%	518 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$15,000 \$15,000	51,893	Final of 31 making in all \$1 for 1910	9%	518 buyers
Maa-tschappi tot Mijn, Bosch- en Landbouwexplotaties in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 507,500 Tls. 61,924	Tls. 16,682	and interim dividend of Tls. 2/- for 1910	41%	518 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	\$3,014	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 1/-	51%	518 sellers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$1	None	18,640	5/- paid share for year ending 30.4.10	5%	518 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$1	None	None	None	5%	518 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,810 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 5,350	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	2%	Tls. 240 sellers
Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,200	Benefit shares 1,300	50	25	None	First year	...	535 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25</						